

PUBLISHED DAILY AND TRI-WEEKLY BY

ALEXANDRIA:

MONDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 5, 1859.

Sound Political Opinions. ALEXANDER B. HAGNER, esq., of Annapolis, is the Opposition candidate for Congress, in the Montgomery District in Maryland. From his address to the people of that district, we make the following extract:

"At this time, when the united Opposition in Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, North Carolina, and Texas, have so signally rebuked the misrule of the Democracy, and when many of its most valued members are withholding their support from the Administration, it surely cannot be expecting too much to hope for similar success in this district, so long the stronghold of the Whigs in Maryland. That the Whigs of this district have finally abandoned those principles which they so ardently cherished, and have embraced those which they and their forefathers so long and conscientiously opposed, is not to be believed. Those principles may have been temporarily laid aside to meet new issues not involved in the present contest, but surely there never was more urgent occasion for re-avowing them than exists at this time. The bankrupt Treasury, the languishing condition of our manufactures and commerce, the gross corruption charged by prominent members of the Democratic party to exist in the Government, the frequent neglect of the last Congress to provide for the pressing wants of the Departments, the constantly repeated interposition of the Presidental vote to defeat ju-dicious plans of admitted public necessity and usefulness, the persistent agitation of the slavery question by the Democratic party, solely for party purposes; the demand of the Executive to be invested with the war-making power, and the party cry for the immediate purchase of Cuba, notwithstanding Spain's refusal to sell and our inability to buy, these, and a host of similar errors of commission and omission, cry aloud for a change of rulers. Unless you have become altogether indifferent to the fate of the Union, it is impossible that such evil courses can command your approval. Why, especially, should those who have ever been Whigs sustain them by their votes?

The Democratic party will be in an admitted minority in the House of Representatives, and you cannot be deluded again by the old story of the importance of choosing one of that party in order to obtain the rights of the State from Congress. The day too must surely have passed when the shibboleth of slavery can persuade you that your own slaveholding neighbors, though children of Maryland, are traitors to their section, because they are opposed to the Democracy, and that the Demo-cratic party is the only faithful guardian of the South. This arrogant claim has been recently urged throughout the Southern States, and the result of the election there proves that our Southern brethren are no longer to be deceived by it. Every agitation of the question of slavery by the Democratic party has resulted injuriously to the South. With the Northern wing of the party it has been encouraged to enable "Northern men with Southern principles," to clutch the spoils of office, while many of its Southern adherents have fomented the agitation with a view to accomplish the dissolution of the Union. A Southerner by birth, myself a slaveholder, and the descendant of slaveholders, nothing could induce me to support either men or measures in the slightest degree unfriendly to the South, but I should always discourage this hurtful agitation, whether renewed under the protest of "Congressional intervention" on the one hand, or " squatter sovereignty" on the other. When the South is really attacked in her constitutional rights, her people will know how to rally to her support, without the gratuitous aid of Northern allies who seek to win favor from the south by presenting for her acceptance, specious "snares and delusions." How much stronger would be the present position of the South i the last Northern panacea for our troubles, in the language of Senator Hammond, had been "kicked out of the Senate!" The business effeire of the country demand the attention of Congress; there has been far too much Congressional President making and the neglect of the public business."

The Washington Constitution, in reply to some remarks of the New York Times, on the "independence" of the press, says:-"For true independence in journalism we have the highest respect; and we repel, with contempt the impudent insinuation that, because a newspaper advocates the cause of a great political party, therefore it cannot be independent. It has frequently been found that those who most loudly boast of their "independence" are the most ready to be purchased, mollified, or silenced. Were we, indeed, requested to look into different journals of the country for examples of the mean suppression of truth, the timorous yet malevolent suggession of the false, the display of the baser passions of partisanship, without those generous impulses towards a party, a cause and candidates which excuse some zeal, in the estimation of the candid and the generous, we would first go to the papers that so noisily talk of

The Washington Constitution says that oficial information has been received at the Department of State, that the treaty, which has been some time pending between the United States and Nicaragua, has been ratified by the latter power, after the omission of the obnoxious clause objected to by this

Government. Despatches have reached the State Department from Mr. Ward, or minister to China, announcing that he should leave Shanghai on the 16th of June, in the steamer Powhatan, for the city of Tientsin, and he expected on his arrival there to find the necessary arrangements ready to enable him to proceed to Pekin in order to exchange the ratifications of the treaty with the Chinese Govern-

The New York Herald "warns all concerned," that to adopt the plurality rule in the organization of the next House of Representatives, is to throw the power into the hands of the Black Republicans. This is the Herald's opinion!

The King of Sardinia has had his triumphal entry into Milan. It was quite a magnificent affair; of course not equal to the hands the preeminence recent fete at Paris.

The New York Journal of Commerce says: Our readers will have noticed the item in the foreign news containing the decision of the British House of Lords in an appeal from the Court of Bankruptcy, as to the right of a holder of a bill of exchange to prove his claim against both drawer and acceptor where the two parties are allied by having common partners. The decision of the low er Court was that the holder could only prove against one, and might select which; his is now confirmed! We do not see the justice of the decision, but it is undoubtedly good law. This will give, it is thought, some advantage to those drawers of exchange in this country whose European correspondents are not partners with them in the

The "intensely interesting" articles in he "sensation" newspapers at the North now, set off with flaming capitals and bristling italies, are, that "Blondin walks eross Ningara again, in the dark; lets off fire works, stands on his head and hangs by his heels"-and that De Lave "goes over the Gennessee Falls, eats dinner on the rope, and dips down for a drink." Intensely interesting truly! A couple of mountebanks placing their lives in jeopardy every day in the presence of a gaping crowd!

The Philadelphia Ledger says that Louis Napoleon's policy, is simply the use of the lancet and sponge. He lets blood freely, but has always a sponge ready to wipe itup, or obliterate its stains. And the sponge, soft as the velvet of a cat's paw, is constantly exhibited, while the lancet, like her claw, only appears occasionally. The sponge for the coup d' etat, was the adornment of the capital; the sponge for the Austrian war is the amnesty.

We learn from our Georgia contemporaies, that the prospects of the Opposition in that State are daily improving, and that the Opposition candidate for Governor, Mr. Akin. is making a vigorous canvass, and winning golden opinions from all sorts of people.

The Astor Library has been re-opened in New York, enlarged and re-arranged. It now contains some of the most ancient and rare books in the world. This valuable library is, indeed, "a treasury of know-

Daniel Webster said that Davy Crockett oaid him (W.) a fine compliment, when he said, "Mr. Webster, I have read your speech on Foot's resolution, and it is the only speech that I ever could read, without having to use

Virginia is said to have more miles of continuous rail road and connections, than any

We have received the September number

of the American Farmer. Rolling Mills in the South.

Our readers are already aware of the fact that a Rolling Mill, for the manufacture and re-rolling of rails, is now in successful operation at Atlanta, in the State of Georgia .-When this enterprise was commenced, it was regarded as a matter of so much importance as to justify the formal notice of the Southern Commercial Convention. At the meeting of that body in May, 1858, a special committee was appointed to investigate the subject and to "report all the facts connected with so important an enterprise to our uthern railroads and the Iron interests the South."

The Report of that committee is now before us. The Report commences with a description of the mill itself. The building is situated just outside of the corporate limits of Atlanta. It is two hundred and five feet in length and one hundred and forty feet in width, and fifty feet high. Attached to the mill are six acres of land for offices and other buildings connected with the main establishment, and for boarding-houses and private residence for the operatives. The capacity of the mill is represented by the committee to be equal to twelve thousand tons of iron rail per year, and, if required, its machinery can be increased, at small expense, so as to turn out eighteen thousand tons. The mill is built with all the modern English improvements. Rails are made in about one-half the time formerly taken before these improvements were introduced. Employment is given to from one hundred to one hundred and fifty men. If we estimate that five personswomen and children-are dependent upon the labor of each operative, it will be seen that such an establishment at once adds six or seven hundred permanent population to the town in which its located .- Lynchburg

Virginian. Louis Napoleon's General Amnesty.

Paris. August 18. -No doubt seems to be entertained that yesterday's amnesty is complete and unlimited in all respects, that it passes the sponge over every past offence, and relieves all persons from the action of the law of public safety, so long as they shall not incur fresh condemnation from the tribunals. The satisfaction it gives is great and general, not only here, but, according to a telegraphic correspondence, among the majority of the exiles in London and Brussels, who are particularly pleased with the abseace of all conditions, and many of the principal of whom, it is said, propose immediately returning to France.

The measure, it appears, extended not only to refuges but to persons suffering banishment in the French penal settlements, and two steamers have started for Algeria and Guiana, in order to hear the good news speedily to the unfortunate men who have at various times been transported thither on account of real or alleged political offences .-Surprise was the first emotion excited by this important decree; there was, perhaps, a little want of confidence: but when people had time to reflect on the measure, and recognize that it was not only one of clemency, but in fact the wisest thing the Emperor sould do, any lingering mistrust melted away and was replaced by satisfaction and gratitude. All the Paris papers of any mark are warm in their acknowledgments.

Model Correspondence.

The following letter, written in reply to one, calling upon the party for payment of an old note, gives the quietus to an abrupt dun, in the most effectual manner we have ever witnessed:

UPPERVILLE, Feb. 9, 1859 .- Doar Sir:-Your letter came duly to hand & in reply would say that those old matters are of such a nature and there has also been so many changes that it doth not seem prudent to answer your note definite not knowing whether or not you and your original partners have settled the firm of R B. A. W. & Co to such a degree & responsibility whereby you are the proper authorized & duly respectable person authorized by the firm to ollect & receive those old arranges & until that can be fully & legally proven to my

satisfaction, I cannot correspond with you N B I would here state that I have gotten a free & full independen discharge from all debts of such a period of yours whereby I am free as the old addage (tom doudle) sonsequently I hold & reserve in my own -Warrenton Whig.

News of the Day.

To show the very age and body of the TIMES." From Fort Buchanan we learn that the United States troops there are suffering extremely from scurvy. The fort is garrisoned by about 200 men, members of different regiients. We learn also from the Colorado River, that scurvy had made its appearance among the men at that station. The camp at Beal's Crossing had a considerable number of soldiers on the sick-list. Rain had fallen in unusual large quantites in the vicinity of the camp, and Gila City, which possesses enerally a climate of almost Egyptian rought, was nearly inundated by an unpreedented shower that lasted for four or five ours continuously.

Gov. Sibley, of Minnesota, is in Washing on. The object of his present visit is said to be to postpone the land sales in Minnesota till next year, and the President will postpone them. The Democrats will then claim before the people that they have intervened to save their lands from sale, and give them one year more time in which to save their pre-emptions. On this issue they hope to carry the State this fall.

There were fifteen American sea-going vessels reported during the last month as missing, wrecked, or otherwise lost. The list comprises seven ships, two barques, five schooners, and a steam-tug. Of these, three were burnt, nine wrecked, one sunk, one abandoned, and one missing. The total value of the above vessels is estimated at \$225,000, exclusive of their cargoes.

A letter from London says that Mr. T. C. Evans, of New York, who recently went to London to persuade Mr. Dickens to revisit this country on a reading tour, and who offered him most magnificent terms, has not succeeded. Mr. Dickens, it appears, cannot afford at any rate to leave England, (and "All the Year Round,") for the time which his royage and tour would occupy.

Hon. Oliver J. Morgan, of Louisiana, has presented to Bishop Polk, of that State, the andsome sum of \$40,000, as the foundation of a professorship of agricultural chemistry in the "University of the South." This munificent donation makes up the entire amount of \$500,000, required by the charter for the establishment of the proposed Uni-

Most of the Madrid journals of the 8th of August, publish articles which protest in violent terms against a declaration made in Washington newspaper, by Mr. Dodge, the ex-minister of the United States at Madrid, to the effect that Spain, notwithstanding her present reluctance, will end by selling Cuba

Garibaldi has been elected a member of the Chamber of Deputies, by the town of Stradella, and will henceforth sit amongst the legislators of the sub-Alpine kingdom. A general opinion is prevalent that Garibaldi's brigade will be soon disbanded, and that the General will be placed at the head of the Tuscan army.

A butcher by the name of Gibson was killed in Memphis, last week, by a steer. Two or three head of cattle had been butchered before this steer's turn came—he smelt blood got angry, and as the unfortunate Gibson went to kill him, the animal made a dash and put his horns in the abdomen of Gibson and he died in an hour.

Though Blondin and De Lave the two rope walkers, have not yet broken their necks, an Irshman and an American have, both being spectators of their feats. One fell from a rock at Niagara Falls, and the other tumbled into the Genesce. This is the difference between carefulness and carelessness.

A sad accident occurred at New Rochelle, New York, on Wednesday evening. A sudden squall struck the yacht Edda when entering the harbor under full sail, capsizing her and drowning Miss Catharine Water bury, daughter of Lawrence Waterbury, and her governess, Miss Littlefair.

The Arizonian says that George W. Coolbaugh, Superintendent of the Overland Mail Line, between El Paso and Fort Chadbourne. lately absconded to Chihanhua, taking cash and company property to the amount of \$15,000, as near as can be ascertained.

On Saturday week, Henry Durrett was murdered in the upper part of Spotsylvania, by a negro man belonging to Mr. John Coates, of Caroline. The negro was arrested, and is now in Spotsylvania jail. Mr. D. formerly carried the mail between Fredercksburg and Patlow's Post-office.

The machinists employed on the Michigan Southern Railroad have struck, and refuse to allow anything but the mail car and engine to run. The cause of the strike is the inability or refusal of the road to pay the hack wages of the machinists.

Rev. Thomas Diggs was robbed of \$160, on the night of Monday, August 22d, at a camp-meeting on the Eastville (Va.) Circuit. Fifty dollars of the money had just been raised and paid to him for the benefit of the Missionary Society.

The Cincinnati Times of Thursday, notices the arrest of two men near Salem, Ill., who were caught in the act of throwing a train off the Ohio and Mississippi railroad track at a very dangerous place. Officer Reancy, of Cincinnati, captured them.

The Fredericksburg Christian Banner says .- "On last Wednesday and Wednesday night, a delightful rain fell in the Northern Neck of Virginia, and we hope it was a general rain. If so, the corn crop may yet become greatly improved."

The editor of the Kittanning Free Press states that many persons were badly frightened on Sunday night by the auroral display. Some imagined that the world was about to end, and declared that they smelt brimstone.

Vice President Breckinridge has written, it is said, a letter declining to be considered a candidate for the Presidency, preferring to be elected to the Senate, as he expects to be, from Kentucky. Strakosch has failed to secure Piccolomini.

She goes to Russia, this winter, at a large figure; but the indefatigable Maurice brings with him (about the 1st of October) the tenor. Fraschisi, and a new prima donus. We learn from our exchanges that the

Aurora of Sunday night extended as far south as Alexandria and Washington. We hear of frost on that night in Michigan and Illinois, as well as in the Lastern States.

It is said that Mr. Auguste Belmont drives with outriders and postillions, having dispensed with the coachman's box in front altogether. A public meeting is to be held in Hamp.

shire county, Va., in favor of a division of said county. Manassa Bank notes pass freely in Winchester. The Banks there refused them only

for one day. B. B. Evans, of St. Louis, was fined \$20 and costs, on Tuesday, for touching the hem of a lady's garment.

Judge John Watson was recently arrested at Kaytesville, Chariton county, Me., on the charge of having been one of the party who broke open the county safe, about a year and a half ago, and robbed it of some \$5,-000. The grand jury of that county indicted him for grand larceny and burglary, and he was required to give bail to the amount of \$2,000. This case attracts a great deal of

attention, partly from the fact that the ac-

cused is a man of considerable wealth, and

at the time the crime was committed, was

one of the Judges of the County Court. The Shiloh Baptist Association met at Mt. Zion, Tuesday last. James Broadus, esq., of Culpeper, was made Moderator, Rev. J. N. Fox, Clerk, and Rev. C. George preached the introductory sermon. There is in this Association all the Baptist churches of Green, Madison, Culpeper and Rappahannock counties. They are strong in numbers, wealth and influence. During the past year some 400 additions were made to the churches and

a large amount of funds was contributed to

benevolent objects. The destination of the Great Eastern on her first voyage to this country, is still a matter of doubt. According to our advices by the Africa, however, the offer of Mr. Lever, in behalf of the Company, to charter the Great Eastern for a voyage hither, has been declined. The Jason brings intelligence six hours later than that of the Africa, but whether the previous despatch to the agents of the Galway line came within that six hours, and related to news obtained during that time or not, is

Some days ago we published an account of the rough style in which a couple of gamblers were ejected from Napoleon, Arkansas, by sundry persons of that meek and Quaker ike town. Of the further adventures of these persecuted chevaliers, the Lake Providence Herald furnishes the following hint: Several of the deserters from Napoleon having called at our town, were promptly served with "notices to quit," which service they secepted and "put."

The Worcester Spy learns from a visitor returned from the White Mountains, that on Sunday last, which in this vicinity was unusually clear, the sumit of Mount Washington was enveloped in storms of rain, hail and snow. Parties who ventured to ascend the mountain, arrived at the top covered with sleet, and overcome with cold and fatigue .-Snow fell, covering the ground and lasting a considerable time.

A German, "half seas over," swam the Ohio, at Wheeling, on Sunday evening last, for a small wager. He accomplished the feat with difficulty, and, not being strong | was in the extent and fertility of the land. enough to come back the same way, and some cruel fellows on the other side retaining his clothes, he started across the suspension bridge puris naturalibus, and entered Wheeling at a run, driving crinoline in wild light before him.

The New Yorkers pay heavily for the opening and improving of streets in that city. The Journal of Commerce says that the City Comptroller on Thursday paid awards to the amount of \$383,819, to persons whose pro-perty was taken for the widening of Reed st., rom Broadway to Chatham street. Awards on the same street from Broadway to Wash to begin sowing earlier than the first to the ngton street, amounting to \$457,384, will be fifth of October. This delay of a full month paid on the 6th instant.

The Portage (O) Sentinel states that a son of Dr. W. M. Prentice, of that town, died recently. The cause of death, upon investigation, was found to have been violent muscular exertion, he having been accustomed, like many other boys, to walking on his hands, standing on his head &c.

The St. John News of Monday, the misunderstanding between the Nova Scotia Telegraph Company and the Associated Press has been corrected, and in future the foreign news depatches will come through as they formerly did, without interruption.

A National Opposition.

The Philadelphia North American says: We want a National Opposition. A sectional Opposition is doomed. The great material interests demand attention. For years they have been put aside for other and more unprofitable concerns, until the expenditures have run up nearly to one hundred millions of dollars a year, and corruption and extravagance have invaded almost every department of the government. Upon the basis of a general reform, the Opposition can elect any proper candidate. Upon any narrower or merely slavery platform, the result of 1856 will be repeated, only more disastrously." It adds-"Let it be remembered that, in driving off several of the Southern States, by the proscription which is recommended by ultra Republicans, that is not the only mischief to be expected. Pennsylvania, as the New York Tribune candidly admits, is not a Republican State, in the party significance of that term. Neither is New Jersey, nor Indiana, nor Connecticut, nor other States which might be named. The Opposition succeeded in all of them by a fusion of the elements hostile to the Administration and its party, and that is the only policy which will put victory beyond doubt in 1860. The rule or ruin interest, which dominated in 1856, and disearded the advice of Pennsylvania, may be able to pack a Convention next year, and it may make a candidate, but it can never make a President."

D. S. Dickinson, of New York.

We believe, and shall contend, that the nominee of the Charleston Convention should be a Southern man, and that justice and policy alike demand that the great body of Democratic States-the stronghold of National Democracy-deserve the compliment of the nomination; and we are proud of the fact that we have in the Southern States able and distinguished statesmen-men of wellbalanced intellects and eminent public services-men with the calm dignity and modest worth of James Madison, who would add dignity to the highest executive office. But, should the Charleston Convention, in its wisdom, disregard the netural and just wishes of the South, and select for our standard-bearer a sound National Democrat from one of the free States, no selection would afford more enthusiastic delight, and unbounded pleasure, than that of Mr. Dickinson. The Virginia Democracy at Baltimore, in 1852, displayed their admiration for him by casting the electoral vote of the State for him in Convention, and he occupies as high a place in their affections now, as he did then. -Richmond Examiner.

Arrest of a Swindler.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.-Upon the receipt of telegraphic advices, relating to the swindle of young ladies in New York, Captain Goddard laid his plans, and this evening arrested a fellow who says his right name is H. J. Leslie. He is fully identified as being originally from Illinois. He was formemployed in the seed division of the Patent Office, and married a lady named Hinton, whom he found boarding at the dwelling of Mr. White, the undertaker .-He called at Adam's Express Office for the two tranks, which bear appearance of those described, valued at one thousand or eleven hundred dollars, but, of course, did not obtain them. Leslie at first denied everything, but subsequently declared that he had but eight young ladies, instead of fifteen. After investigation before Justices Goddard and Donn, Loslie was committed to jail for further examination.

Wheat and the Joint-Worm.

mond-particularly King William-has fallen far below the usual average in that section, and that the failure is probably attribu-table to the ravages of the joint-worm, I beg the privilege of submitting through your columns to the Farmers in that region the result of the experience and observation of an intelligent, practical agriculturist,-as I know Dr. Meriwether to be-contained in a letter addressed by him to the Editor of the Southern Planter." in 1854. Previous to that time the county of Dr. M.'s residence had suffered severely from the depredations of the joint-worm, and various expedients for counteracting the destroyer were tried, proved to be ineffectual, and abandoned; out, as the result of experience, the opinion seems to have generally prevailed in favor of early sowing of the earliest varieties of wheat, quickened and assisted in their growth and maturation by the application of est, if not the only safeguard against this ruvian Guano, therefore, was resorted to, subjoined letter, the perusal of which I will detain the reader from, only to remark: 1st. that the "Phospho-Peruvian Guano" will probably prove equally as effective as Peruvian alone, in counteracting the ravages of the enemy, while the increase of the Phosphate of lime-an essential element in per ecting the grain of wheat-is secured by the intimate mixture of the two ingredients and 2d. that we have in this city, an establishment provided with the most approved machinery for preparing the article in the best manner, and conducted under auspices which entitle it to the entire confidence of the public. Yours, very respectfully,

Richmond Whig. HENRIC The Wheat Crop and its Enemies. Mr. Editor: Whilst the wheat is "root ing," as our great farmer Rogers used to express its winter growth, let us endeavor to ive into some of the mysteries of this wonderful plant. The chief of these at present is, the destroying joint-worm, which has diminished the crop of this and several adoining counties from 30 to 50 per cent .-Yet, in the midst of it, for the last two years, my crops have been the best I ever made .-Of this fact I will give the reasons, so far as I know, in the hope of throwing some light on this engrossing topic.

A short review of the wheat culture of Virginia may be of interest to our younger brethren, and may illustrate more clearly our present difficulty. In old times, before the Hessian fly, when the wheat was often sowed and ploughed in at the last working of the corn, almost the only limit to the crop This success encouraged its cultivation, till the wheat patch, as it was then called, expanded into the wheat field. Then came the fly, so destructive under this system that it was called Hessian, after a ruthless and unprovoked enemy, and erroneously supposed to be brought over by them. The habits of this insect being carefully investigated by Gov. Barbour, Gen. Cocke, and others, showed the danger of too early seeding, and the advantage of grazing and other means of diminishing its ravages. To avoid their fall deposit of eggs on the blades of the wheat, it became the settled practice not or more from the former usage, besides sub jecting the latter part of the crop to the spring attack of the fly, aggravated enormously the danger from rust-the universal enemy to the wheat. The necessity of early ripening to escape the rust, while prevented from early sowing by the fly, led to the trial of every possible variety of wheat, nor is any one kind even yet decided on as some ten days earlier, and ripens nearly as much sooner, than the white flint and other standard kinds. Its culture, in spite of many objections, is extending, and of this our crops in this region partly consisted when first attacked by the joint-worm. In the panic occasioned by this dreadful enemy, which has driven some of our farmers off the field, we could not at first say that it spared any kind. But on closer inspection the old proverb proved true-"the devil take the hindmost "

The joint-worm has a certain time change from its chrysalis state and come forth to work; but if a little before this time the wheat can head, the straw is then too hard for them, and they seek that which is more tender. Their mode of operation is to pierce the outer covering near the joint, and leposit their eggs, which soon hatch and cut off all nourishment from above that point. Upon these facts we base our practice, which is to sow in good time and with the best preparation the earlier kinds of wheat, and push them in every way to the speediest maturity. We begin by the middle of September, or as soon after as we can get ready and sow for the first week or ten days of pure Mediterranean, then of one-third early purple straw with it, and finish with the purple straw alone. If any Poland or late heat at all, it should be sowed early in October on tobacco land, or the most favorawhite May wheat we are now trying, to see if that will not head the enemy. My neighbor, F. K. Nelson, tried his last crop in three ways, and all turned out well, First, prime clover fallow, sowed early in Mediterranean; second, well manured land in the same; and third, the corn field in early purple straw, with guano. These three methods seem likely to succeed. I know of no other. Ordinary fallow, or good corn land, may do with one hundred pounds of guano to the acre; but two hundred pounds are necessary if the land be poor. The wheat drill with the guano attachment will, I hope, do great things for us and the whole country. A single experiment with it in Fauquier is enough, at least, to attract attention. Three strips of land, sowed side by side, the first, without help, brought fifteen bushels to the acre; the second, with two hundred pounds of guano broadcast, fifteen; and the third, drilled with fifty pounds of guano, twenty bushels. Yours sincerely,

THOS. W. MERIWETHER. Albemarle, February, 1854.

THE HARVEST IN ENGLAND,-The London Aug. 11) correspondent of the National Inelligencer, says that the leading subject of interest there at that date was the harvest, which was then very general through the midland and even the northern counties of England, and was nearly completed in the to any alarming extent. It was thought upon an early or a late frost." that, should the weather continue moderatey favorable, the produce would be probably above the average. The sudden and early ripening of the crop had caused an increased demand for labor, and better wages were being given than had been for several years tast.

THE POTOMAC RAILROAD. -The Baltimore and Sotomac Railroad have in contemplation a change in the Southern terminus of their route. It has heretofore been intended to terminate the road at Smith's Point, opposite Aquia Creek. It is now proposed to make the terminus of the road at a point on the Maryland side of the Potomac, opposite ferry with a branch of the Virginia Central General Assembly of Virginia. - Wash. Star. | ed it while with trading parties.

John Minor Botts' Plan.

Having heard with deep concern that the On Thursday evening a committee from the Whig General Committee of this city, of induced men to eat frogs and consider wheat crop in several counties below Richwhich Hirum Ketchum is chairman, waited upon the Hon. John Miner Botts, at the Astor House, to pay him the respects of the or- why "Johnny Crapaud" spoke a langanization they represented. Mr. David unintelligible to John Bull, was sim-Webb was chairman.

The usual compliments being passed, Mr. the sage Queen Bess-England's Webb stated that the committee present Queen"-was so indoctrinated into were there to give Mr. Botts, in the name of ridiculous theory of French and from the Whig General Committee, a cordial wel- out of compliment to her French suitor come to New York. They represented the Duke d'Alencon, and to him to him grao representatives of the old whig party in this fully and virtuously, what might be his city, who still stood firmly by their old principles and old and living leaders. They did majesty, while the royal courtship was not consider the political atmosphere so dark | ing on, actually cherished the jewelled that there was no glimmering of hope, but confidently expected to see, before long, an administration with those principles, held by the leaders of their honored party, in power. The committee they represented was manifesting the right spirit; had begun the fight nighly concentrated manures, as the great vigorously, and its influence would soon be felt. Their meetings were largely attenformidable enemy. The liberal use of Pe- ded and would very soon be held oftener than at present, when the proceedwith what effect, may be learned from the ings would, doubtless, be animating and en- immense, so much so that frog merch couraging. They had already heard from numerous members of the old whig party, and remembering Mr. Botts as one of the old leaders, would be very glad indeed to hear from him, by getting an expression of his opinion as to matters and things in the political world, knowing his opinion to be article, in the "London Athenaeum," valuable and worthy of every consideration. At the same time they expressed their ear- that "there is no reason why we should nest hope that some arrangement might be arrived at, to end with the present adminis- they prefer the green edible frog from tration democratic misgovernment in this country. It was for this object they were fighting, and they believed that eventually their efforts, in connection with those of the fords excellent eating. Some bull free other opponents of democracy, would be crowned with success. MR BOTTS' REPLY .- Mr. Botts, in reply

thanked the gentlemen of the committee,

and through them the body they represented,

for the courtesy extended him in paying their

welcome visit. They represented an organi-

zation of men holding to principles of which he had been a steadfast defender on all occasions-principles eminently just, true and patriotic. He agreed with the committee that the democratic party had too long held the reins of government, and that the sooner it was overthrown the better for the country at large. In order to defeat them at the ensuing Presidential election, however, it was necessary that all shades of the opposition should be cordially united, having in view only the great object, that of rooting out corruption, and the inauguration of a new order of things as regarded the government of the republic. To unite the opposition was, in his opinion, no very difficult task; not so difficult, at least, but that a union could and would be effected with the majority of the people in favor of the overthrow of the administration; union difficulties were easily to be settled, and cordial co-operation North and South secured. This was, he be lieved, carnestly desired by all the elements of the opposition. He had often heard that the republican party, or members of it, were unwilling to relinquish their distinctive name. This looked rather more like fighting for name than the great principles at stake. But even the name of each party might be preserved, and the battle fought The English and French united their forces in the Crimean war, and were called the Allied army, but they were no less English and French. The French and Sardinians in the war just over, also formed another allied army, joined together for one object-the overthrow of Austrian rule .-Republicans, Whigs and Americans were all anxious to overthrow the Democracy, and they could just as well form an allied party as the warring parties in Europe did an ar the best. The Mediterranean has at least my. He looked, however, upon the word the twofold advantage, that it may be sown "opposition" as being the more proper, igh "a rose by any other name would smell as sweet." Opposition was more sug-gestive--it meant precisely what it said; though for the time being the parties could be called allies, or what ever they chose .-After the battle had been fought, they could, if desirable, return to their old names, and await a new call for union. Much had been said as to how this union could be brought about. There were various ways, the most acceptable one being, in his opinion, to get the Whig, Republican and American members of the next House of Representatives to unite in a call for a convention of all opposed to democratic misrule, to meet at such place as should be designated, for the purpose of nominating candidates to be supported by the people against those to be supported by the democracy. This was the simplest mode and probably the one to be adopted if any was. Or the convention of the various parties could meet separately and then effect a union, one side naming a man which the other should endorse. The great object should be kept in view, and never out sight. He did not consider it as at all indicative of success to run a third candidate, and he hoped there would be no necessity for it. As regarded himself, he had but little to say. was what he had always been-rational and conservative, regarding the constitution as the great safeguard of our country, and as something to be implicitly obeyd. It was ble spots as to fertility and exposure. The pretty generally known where he stoped and what sentiments he held. Nothing had oc-

> same stamp. Some conversation ensued between the committee and Mr. Botts regarding national politics, it being generally agreed that with moderate action, a successful union could be formed. The committee will report the result of their interview at the next meeting of the Whig General Committee. Mr. Botts will soon leave for Virginia. During his stay here he has been visited by nearly all our leading citizens .- N. I'. Herald.

curred to change them and nothing would.

He was conservative whig, and was much

gratified at the visit paid him by men of the

Crops in the South. The New Orleans Bulletin says :--

"In the South the great staple has already begun to come in, and the accounts from all quarters represent it as magnificent. In this State there is not probably a parish in which it will not be more than an average, while in many of them it will be greater than it ever was before. As to the sugar crop, we are sorry that we cannot also speak in the same strain. But the facts will not justify it. If it shall turn out an average crop, it will do fully as much as can be ex- that in all probability, Daniel may not have pected, or more. The cane is some two or three weeks behindhand, and some of it looks sickly and dwarfed. The Lafourche Union, of yesterday, says, in that parish hardly south. There was a prevalent notion that half crop will be made. The result will, of the wheat was affected by mildew, but not course, depend, to a considerable extent,

SINGULAR ADVENTURES.—The Cleveland (Ohio) Herald says, that a young man is now in that city, in search of his parents from whom he says he was stolen by Indians, 26 years ago, and ever since has been sold from one tribe to another, and has wandered over a large portion of the Western and Northwestern regions of this continent. His last sojourn was with the Snakes and Copperheads, about 2200 miles northwest of taul, Minn, and about 300 miles from the North Pacific Quean. His tribe trades with St. Paul, sending a semi-annual train laden with furs, and he got leave of his chief to seek out his parents, and is required to re-Pope's Creek, in Virginia, and connect by a join his tribe in 1860. He expresses no desire to remain among the whites, as he has Railroad: provided authority to construct a wife and two children in his late home .such branch road can be obtained from the He speaks English quite well, having learn-

FROGS-RANA ESCULENTA.-In former times the delectable gastronomic taste who same a rare delicacy, was entirely to the French nation, and the bull-h Englishman felt convinced that the r. living entirely upon croaking frogs. not take the froggy hint, and so Elizabeth mained wedded to her frog without Duke!

Since that period, the frog taste has sprea itself through all nations with as much ta thereon as upon "squatter sovereignty And at present the consumption of from and frog raisers are found with their To geries" not only in Paris, but in Viena London, and New York, where the intering creatures are preserved alive and famed for the markets. Even not long ago, we read an elabora-

vor of frogs, in which it stated, sapient eschew frogs and relish turtle." In Euro rich taste and very delicate flavor, America, says a cotemporary, the fiesh the huge bull frog is tender, white, and at weigh as much as half-a-pound, but the hind legs are the only parts used as food. An excellent cookery work, just pa ed by the Appletons, and entitled Breakfast, Dinner, and Tea," among three hun dred other modern receipts, gives an

following mode of cooking frogs: "First catch your frog and take h gently; lift him with care; see that he's and of old ones beware. Next cut of young fellow's hind legs; skin them wash them; fry them in butter and br crumbs; or broil them; serve them up and any gourmet will pronounce them to as delicate as the breast of a tender chicks or any other nice thing you could think

vouches for the gastronomic delicacy of ti

We understand that a philosophical gas tronomist up town, in this city, has esta lished (a grenouilliere) a froggery for his own table use. He has promised us a "blook out" of frogs some day, after which we will croak forth how they go down the way of all flesh, to the tune of "A frog, he would a wooing go !"-Rich. Enquirer.

FAMINE CAUSED BY AN EEL,-The numer ous boarders at the Elm Street House hav been in no little tribulation since Sunda noon last, when the operations of the cu nary department were brought to an abru termination by an interruption in the flow Cochituate to the steam apparatus for coing. The cook gained a holiday, but hungry boarders were obliged to forage various directions for a supper. Efforts w at once made to discover and remove cause of the difficulty, which were not cessful until this forenoon, after a great d of troublesome and expensive excavation a ripping up of water pipes. The author all this trouble was found to be a large thirty-one inches long, who, in his und ground peregrinations, had ventured in the supply pipe of the establishment, become too tightly plugged in to writ back into more commodious quarters, eelship was speedily dislodged from his chosen resting place, and to-morrow the tered boarders, who in the mean been cast on their own resources for su tance, will join in a grand feast over his de body.—Boston Journal, Aug. 30.

REMOVED THEIR CASES.—That provision the Constitution which appears to have especially designed for the benefit of reand ruffians, was vesterday availed of i County Circuit Court, by Messrs. Houck On brill and Morgan, to postpone trial on indictments pending against them for acts violence committed within the limits of county. Under pretence that they were prepared for trial, they removed their cato Harford County Court. The Court all that was in its power to mark the c acter of the cases by increasing the required for each to \$2,500, and in default security in this amount the parties were co mitted tojail. And it is now pretty w established that no man having regard his character or acknowledging any resibility to public opinion, will go bad these parties, there is some hope that will be forced to remain in confinement The removal of the cases to Harford Cour Court leaves them still within the jurisdicts of Judge Price,-Baltimore American

FIRST QUAKER MRETING IN CALIFORNIA On First Day morning, July 31st, the of the Board of Supervisors, in the Hall, was entirely filled by those who sired to be present on the occasion of the meeting of the Society of Friends in State. Robert Lindsay and wife, wh cently arrived in the country, are accr ministers from the London Yearly Mee Their presence in California is welcom many who were members, or who had accustomed to attend meetings of the Sx of Friends in their former homes. Ro Lindsay delivered a sermon of an hour ration, marked by a simple eloquence, and grace which charmed every hearer. wife followed in a very brief and beaut discourse. The whole assemblage doep interest and close attention.

\$200 REWARD.—Ranaway from my last, the 24th day of August, my negro DANIEL, aged about 25 years. In height icl is about five feet eight or nine inches-built and very broad and heavy through the and shoulders. His weight I should supp be about 180 pounds. In color, Daniel is black, and when spoken to, has a most smile on his face. I do not recoilect what he had on when he left, but the probability wore away with him a pair of blue cott loons. As Daniel has no relations and else except in this neighborhood that I he is probably making his way out of towards the North. I think it well enough further on his way than the Upperville ground, and if he has delayed his journey ing at that place some days, I may eventue coed in recovering him, I therefore, ment in order that he may be arrested by any that neighborhood, who may see this adv

REWARD .- I will give for the arrest of Di

Warrenton, Fauquier county, Va., sep ! A YOUNG MAN, a graduate of Harvard estuation as TUTOR, in some private family Virginia, to teach all branches of a Collegister cation. To those wishing such a TEACHER tisfactory references will be given, on applied to the subscriber, or to Dr. P. C. Siaughtet. peper Court-house, Virginia. L. W. BAILRY, B. A., Calf.

Buperences: -S. S. Bradford, etc., 6 Court house; Dr. D. S. Green, U. S. Station, Virginia; Prof. W. B. Rogers. Professor of Geology in the University of and State Geologist; Prof. Joseph Henry tendent of Smithsonian Institute; Rev. James Wa ker, D. D. L. L. D., President of Harvard Collect Culpeper county, aug 12-eo Lm